TWHITE, BUILD THE AND THE PART TARGET THE MADE WAS

THE COURTS.

Troubles of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company.

THE "SHAUGHRAUN"-"SKIBBEEAR" CASE.

The Lord Bond Robbery Again in Court.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MAYHEM?

Owing to the intermission in the Beecher case counsel have a few days during which they can attend to other less sensational suits. Accordingly Mesars. Beach, Fullerton and Shearman ere in the State courts yesterday looking after cases in which they are engaged. Mr. Beach appeared in the Oyer and Terminer Court, before Judge Donohne, and announced that he would be ready in the Scannell case one week from the termination of the Brooklyn scandal trial.

About 125 young gentlemen, the recent graduates of the Columnia College and New York University Law Schools, attended in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, before Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels, for the purpose of being sworn. The oath was administered by Chief Jusice Davis, and the newly-fledged barristers went their way rejoicing, and hopeful no doubt, or britlant victories in the great legal arena.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, Josterday, granted a temporary injunction against Adolph Neuendorff, proprietor of the Germania Theatre, in the Tammany Hall Building, restraining him from giving performances until after tae

Dayment of his license.

The will of Nicholaus Seger was yesterday admitted to propate by Surrogate Hutchings. The decedent bequeaths all his real and personal estate and the rents and incomes arising therefrom to his widow for her own use and benefit and for the maintenance and education of his son George so long as she (the widow) shall not remarry, in which case the property is to pass into the hands or George Nortaman in trust for the said son, George Nicholaus Seger, until he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY. The Mariposa estate, in California, or Fremont Grant, as it is sometimes called, contains 44,380 acres, or about seventy square miles. The grant was made while California was under the do-minion of Mexico to Juan B. Alvarado, and it was purchased in 1847 by J. C. Fremont, who presented ots claim for the land to the United States Land Commission, and it was finally confirmed to bim and the patent issued in February, 1856. Some four years later, when the yield of gold from the quartz mines was about \$190,000 a month, the estate was sold to an incorporated company in this city. It is only a few years since the Mariposa estate became known to the capitalists of New York, as the Ophir whose inexhaustible mines were yielding gold in such rich profusion that it seemed incredible that any extravagance or mismanagement could depicte the purse into which this vast stream of wealth was incessantly pouring. Mr. Fremont became, howembarrassed and the property passed from his possession to that of the Mari-

from his possession to that of the Mariposs Company, which was organized in June,
1883, unior the mining laws of the State of New
York, with a nominal capital of \$10,000,000. Mark
Erangian, the well-known san Francisco banker,
became its president. New embarrassments arose,
commodore Garrison and other large capitalists
became interested in the property. Many law
units avose and the property passed into the sands
of trastees. The whole history of the Mariposa
Company's troubles was related to Judge Van
Vorst in Superior Court, Special Term, sesterday,
on the opening by Mr. Juseph H. Choute of the suit
brought by Mr. Stilwell, secretary of the company,
against Mr. Eugene Kelly. It appears that when
the old Mariposa Company disserved the property
went into the hands of Mark Branigan and other
trustees, who were to work it up in the best way
they could, and in so endeavoring they issued certificates oh which speculations were made. At
this tame, Mr. Kelly says, the company became indebted to him for some \$100,000 advanced, while
the plaintiff hords the whole affair was a pitvate
affair between Mr. Kelly and Mr. Branigan, and
test the company cannot be responsible for anything due to Mr. Kelly in the trustee in as individual capacity. The trustees allowed the properry to be some or taxes, and an arrangement was
made that Mr. Kelly should buy in the property at
the tax sale, and he took the trust deed as agentry for his advances, and if these were not rodeemed in six months he was to convey back twohirds to the trustees of the how emplays about vidual capacity. The trustees allowed the property stemed that Mr. Keily should buy in the property at the tax sale; and ne took the trust deed as againing for his advances, and if these were not recemed in six months he was to convey tack two-tolings to the trustees of the new complany about to the lormed. The property was sonly for about 50,000 or taxes, out not nominally to Mr. Keily, and he claims that the expenses connected with obtaining possession of the property from signations and the capital and the property from signations and the capital was fixed at \$10,000,000, and property was carrieved to the new Marinoos Land and Maining Company, whose capital was fixed at \$10,000,000, and Mr. Keily received 17,000 shares of sock as security for the indebtedness to am, and \$0,000 cash was end on account of the 12, salars, which he credited to the indebtedness to him, ward he has since claimed to bois the other asy shares as security for the indebtedness to him, ward he has since claimed to bois the other asy shares as security for the busiance of indebtedness was not once they are framing more speciators. In stocks, and the sum charged to the property was prainting and the property which he raing have kein in stocks, and the sum charged to the property was prainting for the maintain for the lax side could be avoided if he had misled in contract, and that they have offered him \$40,000 in your for him at the had not the brooks, and the start has the contract, and that they have offered him \$40,000 in your for him at the lax and they are not he had agreed to make to Mark Brangan, John's brother, and that they have offered him \$40,000 in your of him the lax sale be determined, and pad given in their layor for the balance, and that they have offered him \$40,000 in your characters and the lax sales; that the heart of the property of the balance; they are not the lax sales before an arrest the property of the mark of the property and only are sales to the mark of the property at the tax sales; that the start free and

ment was had on the points in the case heretofore raised, connset for Hart, Mr. A. E. Purdy, contending that the complainant, Boucleault, had no rights in court, while Mr. O'Gorman, counsel for Boucl-cault, on the other hand, contended that as the "Shaughraun" had nover been printed and only represented on the stage, there was no absolute legal necessity to file copies with the Librarian of Congress to substantiate his claim to copyright. Considerable interest is still manifested in the result of the controversy, but not to the extent to draw the leading members of the profession from their other engagements to the Court as in the

first days of the Utigation.

Mr. Purdy, on presenting his points, said:—The suit is brought to opjoin the use by desendant of a dramatic composition called "Skibbeah," as an infringement of an alleged copyrigated dramatic composition called "Shaughraun," of which the complainant claims to be the author and proprictor. In the amended bill it is alleged that the complainant, "in respect to said drams, Shaughraun,' has complied with all the provisions of the nevised Statutes of the United States relating to copyrights;" that he "duly deposited in the man before publication of said dramatic composition a printed copy of the title thereof, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, and that the Labrarian of Congress did, on the 28th day of October, 1874, duly record the name of said copyright dramatic composition in a book kept for that purpose, in accordance with the provision of said Revised Statutes." and "that the compinament did in all respects comply with all the requirements of all acts of Congress in stone dase made and provided, and then in force." No other or cursuer allegation of a compinance with the requirements of the law respecting copyrights is made. It is then slieged in the said annualed bill that thereafter, on the lath day of November, 1874, the compilance composition ("Shangarana") to be performed and represented before persons liceused by him by uckets of admission, purchased by titlem to witness said drama, at Wallack's Theatre, in the city of New York, and said play has been since their represented nightly to large andiences so licensed to witness the same, to the great benefit, saivantage and profit of the complainant to continue to perform and represented of the complainant to continue to perform and represented for his benefit and advantage, and that he confidently expects to realize large profits there were published, circulated or sold. No publication or publication or publication of been printed for circulation or publication and advantage, and that he expended that the complainant is asid play of the "Shangaraun" has never been printed for circulation or publication for said, and that it has have been published, circulated or sold. No publication baving been made and no copies of the pray filed, the right to said under the statute does not exist. The statute mast be compressed to the title and article to said the profits there are copyright in acquired. No projection whatever is given to the author of a dramatic composition, by the statute meet young the law accordingly and the statute of the project of the filed by the project of the before publication of said dramatic composition a printed copy of the title thereof, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, and that the labrarian of

this is three-fold.

First—it appears that both parties are citizens

ciam under the copyright statutes, and fail back upon his common has rights. The objection to this is three-fold.

First—It appears that both parties are citizens of this State, and consequently the complainant has no standing in this Court to enforce his common law rights.

Second—By placing himself within the shadow of the statute he has made his election and abandoned the protection of the common law. By fling his title he agreed to gave his composition to the public in consideration of a monopoly for twenty-eight years, and he cannot now without aw from that peatition. His own negligence or fraud in not complying with the additional requirements of the law will not release him.

Third—To claim at columno his do must make it appear that the "Skinbeah" was gothally pirrated from his drama. The common law does not protect from an accidental similarity. It must also appear that the "Skinbeah" was not copied by an effort of memory. It the defendant pirated the "Shaughrann" by carrying it away in his memory the common law will not interiora.

Mr. Purst, in concussion, argued that the demorrer amoud be suscained, the buil dismissed and the interiocutory injunction dissolved.

Mr. O'G man, in presenting his points in behalf of the companiant, the Boulcouit, went over all the ground traversed by him in the early stages of the case. He contended, in brief, that the complainant, those Bouccauit, went over all the ground traversed by him in the early stages of the case. He contended, in brief, that the complainant, those Bouccauit, went over all the ground traversed by him in the early stages of the case. He contended in the "shaughraun," of which he is sole propristor. On October 28, 1874, composed and wrote a grammate composition called the "shaughraun," of which he is sole propristor. On October 18, 1874, he mailed to the librarian of Congress a printed copy of the title of this play, and received rom the said filing of the utile of said traverse on trondway called the from the propristor, in conformity with the law

THE LAWS SINUOSITIES.

In October last Edmund D. Bradshaw received at Alton, Wayne county, this State, a letter purporting to have been mailed at Middletown, setting powers of the gropery amounts to a strong the strong powers of the gropery amounts to a strong of the gropers of the strong the gropers of the grop Cons., signed A. A. Greeley & Co., asking the shipment of from 600 to 1,000 pounds of butter to

Judge Sutherland to State Prison for seven years. He got into an altercation with Robert Southern, and the result was that the latter came out of the melée minus an ear. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Witham F. Howe, interposed a good many excep-tions during the trial, and on these an effort is any being made to secure him a new trial in the nope of effecting his release from prison and restoration to the society of the First ward, or which he has long been a brilliant ornament. The case came up for argument yesterday in the supreme Court, Genoral Term, to which court Mr. Howe had carried it on a writt of error. Mr. Howe's printed points alone cover twenty-four printed pages and their elaboration was proportionately prolonged. Great stress was laid on the allered defectiveness of the indictment. His conviction of mayhem was claimed to be a total error. Inasmuch as the indictment does not charge this offence. It was innated further that there was a variance between the indictment and the proof, the indictment setting forth that the car was bitten of, while the proof showed that it was torn off. The meaning of mayhem was gone into at great length and subtle nicity of distinctions drawn that certainly can have but few precedents in the school of special pleading. District attorney Phelps defended the legally ricided indictment to the best of his ability and then the Court took the papers, reserving its decision. now being made to secure him a new trial in the

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY CASE. it will be remembered that In March, 1866, gov. ernment bonds and other securities, amounting to \$1.358,350, were stolen from Ruius L. Lord, at his office, No. 38 Exchange place. Four men went in there, and while two of them were engaging the old gentleman's attention in conversation the others secured possession of a tin box containing others secured possession of a tin box containing the bonds and got away with them. Subsequently, except about \$100,000, the bonds were all recovered in London, though the bonds were all recovered in London, though the parties committing the robbery, through some quirks of the law, managed to escape the penalty of their crime. Stephen B. Braigne, claiming to act as counsel for Mr. Lord in the matter, presented a bill for his veryices, amounting to \$4,508 75, which Mr. Lord, however, refused to pay. Suit was brought against the executors of the latter to recover the amount and the suit was tried yesterday before Judge Speir in the Sugerior Court. The defence was a demail of the services and a counier chaim of \$500 loaned to the services and a counier chaim of \$500 loaned to Mr. Braigne, which money, however, the latter denied having ever received. The result was a verdict of \$3,000 for the plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMRERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Edwards vs. Hathaway.—If the defendant deserts to stay the execution he must give the undertaking prescribed by the code. I see no reason for interference with the plaintail in collecting his judgment. Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

In the Matter of Lehmaier.—Explanation restricted.

Patrick vs. Lennet.—The order presented by Mr. Tracy is correct in form, and the order presented by Mr. Forster is incorrect; tals, latter order is va-Ames vs. Redlish.—Motion to discharge prisoner

denied.
In the Matter of District Court No. 1 .- Forester. Approved.

Bohannan vs. Cannon.—I cannot sign this decree, which provides for allowance, until I have some information as to the value of the property and as to the percentage on which the allowance

and as to the percentage on which the allowance is assessed.

Melgs, dc., vs. Tomlinson.—Order as settled.

Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.—The complaint alleges that the two boards compraing tag Common Conneil duly adopted the resolution in question. This is equivalent to alleging that the vote required by the charter, f. c., four fifths of all the members elected to each board had been given for said resolution. The demurrer necessarily admits that the resolution was duly passed. This being so, I cannot resist the conclusion that the demurrer, on the ground that the complaint does not said facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, must be overruted as frivotous, and judgment renegred for the plaintiff, with coosts.

Mallory vs. hiazen.—The taxation of the clerk is sustained.

Dambmann vs. Schulting.—An allowance of

Mallory vs. hazen.—The taxation of the clerk is sustained.

Danbmann vs. Schulting.—An allowance of slow granted to the defendant.

Miller vs. Dallamore.—I will grant an order to show cause, but cannot enjoin the defendant pending the argument of the motion unless the planting gives the undertaking prescribed by the code. Spe is N. Y. Reports, p. 483.

Drummer vs. King.—I do not icel justified in disturbing the verdict of the jury in this case. The verdict is not against the evidence. The damages awarded are not excessive, and if any error was committed by me, either in my charge to the jury or in m; rulings during the trial, the defendant must correct the error by appeal. I wait's Practice, 423, and cases cited of tobertson, 396. Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

Jung vs. Suydam.—On the adidavits read upon the motion the preponderance of evidence is with the defendant, and I cannot therefore appoint a receiver on the ground that the mortgaged premises are a scanly security for the debt. The motion is therefore decided, without costs, but with leave to the plaintiff to hereafter remow it on further affidavits if the cause is not tried at the June special term.

Gebnard vs. The Mayor, &c.—The motion for a n

ther affidavits if the couse is not tried at the June special term.

Geomard vs. The Mayor, &c.—The motion for a n injunction in this case is dealed, for the reason that it he position taken by the plantiffs councer is sound the assessment will be void on its face, and there will therefore be no ground for the interference of a court of equaty.

Jones vs. Fitz John Porter.—The respondent was not the Commissioner of Public Works at the time the work in question was performed. I do not see how he can be compelled by a mandamus to certify as to the necessity of work about which he can have no knowledge. Nor do I appreciate the point made by the relator's counsel to the effect that the Superintehdent of the Burcan of Repairs and Supplies has other and greater

the point made by the relator's counsel to the different last the Superintehdent of the Bureau of Repuirs and Supplies has other and greater powers in respect to the work to be periorized under his supervision than the sead of other bureaus in said department. The case is a nard one, but the hardship cannot control the law. Motion genied, without costs.

Manolt vs. (odd).—Under rule 71 the general gnarian must give security on unencumbered real estate to account to the inian, &c. The last that he has given security in the State of New Jersey, and without the jurisdiction of this Court does not amount to a compitance with this rule.

Newman vs. Newman.—The order for the puolication of the summons cannot be granted ustri a legible affidavit of the alleged translation of the latter is presented to the Court. It is almost impossible to decipher the affidavit annexed to the papers now be ore me. The same of the translator as signed to the affidavit annexed to the sum of the translator as signed to the affidavit annexed to the sum of the translator as signed to the affidavit annexed to the cody of the affidavit.

Brett vs. Rogers.—I think that it is possible to try this cause in an nour, but cannot grant the motion to place the cause upon the special circuit calendar as long as plainting is technically in derault in not serving a reply. I shall allow the motion, therefore, to stand over that the question as to the reply is spittled on motion.

as to the reply is settled on motion.

Menzel vs. The Washington Life Insurance Com mence vs. the wasangton his instract com-pany.—There is no necessity for an interpleader in this case. The alleged foreign guardish as no status here, and it is quite evident that she has no claim upon the amount due on the policy of in-surance, which can be asserted as against the title of the general and guardish ad intem of the inant plainth's appointed by this Court. The mo-tion is senied, but without costs, having been made in good mith.

tion is sected, but without costs, having been made in good laith.

By Judge Barrett.

Blame vs. The Trustess of Congression Beth-El.—The impressions suggested upon the argument have only been confirmed by an examination; of the papers and the autorities cited. The motion to continue the injunction must, therefore be denied and the temporary injunction dissolved with all costs.

The sixth National Bank' va. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.—The previous orders made by the nerein on this motion are vacated, and it is referred back to Hon. J. S. Bosworth to pass upon the propriety of the newly friposed issues and to settle the same if he open surther issues and to settle the same if he open surther issues

would have led to the notice of these proceedings. It is only in a very strong and clear case that the Court should interiere with the effect of a decree of exclusion, and no such case is here made out Motion denied and stay vacated.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. By Judge Van Brunt.
Purdy vs. Schleainger.—Judgment for pielntiff.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. By Judge Van Vorst.

Delaware, Lackawadda and Western Ratirond Company vs. Tredway et al.—Extra allowance of \$250 to the plantiff.

Keyhoe vs. Gold Heating Company.—Motion

granted.
Ward vs. Fine.—The answer is not frivolous. See Ward vs. Fine.—The answer is not frivolous. See memorandum.

Wehle vs. Bowery Savings Bank.—Proceedings stayed upon admiawit executing undertaking to pay costs aiready ordered to be paid, with the costs of the appeals should the orders be admirmed, with \$10 costs of this motion.

ilvany, &c., vs. Clark, &c.—The petition for the appelnement of guardian for the lurant defendant does not conform to rule \$61 of this Court.

Schalk vs. Ress.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

MARINE COURT-PART 2.

Before Judge Joachimsen. ACTION AGAINST A STREET BAILWAY COMPANY. Metzger vs. The Bleecker Street Railroad Company.-This was an action to recover \$250 damages suffered by plaintiff in his property as claimed through the act of defendant's servant. From the evidence it appeared that on Saturday, the 14th of November, 1874, the plaintiff, who is a butcher, sens his man, with a horse and wagon, to deliver a large number of orders for meat to his customers at various points near his place of business, in Fourth avenue. In menced delivering at the corner of Tenth street, where he halted, jumped out of his wagon with a basket and was proceeding to the door of the house, when he perceived trad one of the cars of the Eleecker street line must come in collision with his wagon. He at once dropped the basket and ran to his horse's head; the next moment the wagon was ilited over and its whole contents—quantities of turkers and chickens and all kinds of butchers' meat—were scattered on the street, some of which were citirely destroyed and the remainder rendered unfit for delivery, compelling the plaintiff to make out his orders afresh. Some of the meat, after cutting off the outer portions, he sold to other parties. He claimed to be damaged on the wagon and its centents in the sum of \$250. The principal witness for the plaintiff was the driver, who admitted seeing the horse car immediately behind him. At the place he balted the space between the outer track and the curbstone was much narrower than the space on the other or west side of the street, where the defendant's counsel claimed he should have drawn up his wagon, and from there cross the street to make his activeries. On this point it was contended that the accident arcse from an act or negligence on the part of plaintiff's servant, and not from any negligence on the part of the driver of defendant's car. Connect moved for a nonsuit, quoting a recent decision of the General Term of the Common Fleas in support. Judge Joachimsen, after hearing lengthy argument for and against, granted the motion for a nonsuit. The case will be brought up on appeal. menced delivering at the corner of

MARINE COURT-PART 1. Before Judge Gross.

ACTION AGAINST THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. McEyoy vs. The Erie Railway Company .- The plaintiff having business to transact at Wellaboro, Pa., went to the Twenty-third street office of the defendants at the ferry, with the intention of pur chasing a ticket to Cerning by the emigrant train, both, as he said, because it was cheaper and that that train connected most conveniently with the train for the other point. The agent, in return for his money, gave him a paper which read, "Give the bearer a passage for one person, making one full passenger from New York to Corning, N. Y. Signed R. M. Pyatt. To M. Muller, Emigrant Agent Eric Rialway, No. 10 Greenwich street, New York," teiling nim at the same time that he might get a ticket at the Jersey City office. The piannell, taking this paper, went right across the Jerry to the depot, out was told on presenting it that they were out of thekets and that he must go back to Greenwich street. Desiring to take the train then about to stark, however, he passed through the gates and took a seat on the train, where a demand being made by the conductor for his ticket, he produced the paper he had received. He was told that he could not ride without a ticket, and, refusing to leave the train, was ejected, but this was also refused, but this was also refused, and he was left. This action is brought to recover damages for the detention. The Court dismissed the complaint, holding that the regulation as to the purchase of tickets established by the defendant and known to the plaintiff, being such a reasonable one as it was compatent for a common carrier to make, the plaintiff was bound to cohortm to it. full passenger from New York to Corning, N. Y.

breaking the glass door of John Rosdien's lager beer saloon, No. 156 Fourth avenue, on the 2d inst., and steating \$30 worth of cigars. His Honor sen-tenced him to the State Prison for two years and

and scaling \$30 worth of cigars. His Honor sentenced him to the State Prison for two years and six scontas.

The trial of Simon Smith, indicted for burglary in the first degree which was commested on Friday, was concluded. The accused was casried with burgiariously entering the apartments of pavis Ruben, No. 8 Bayard street, and stealing a gold chain, valued at \$50, and \$5 in money, on the signit of the light of April. A great many witherases were examined on both sides, smoog them were a numband and wise, the latter having been called by the prosecution to prove an important fact pointing to the guint of the accused; while the hisband appeared in the prisoner's behalf to contradict her. Seidem, if ever, has such a conactence happened in a court of justice.

The jury, not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. As eight were for acquitties and lour for conviction, District Attorney Robins consented to the discharge of the prisoner.

TRIED FOR BURGLARY. James G. Santer and John McKeon, alias James Gleason, young men who were indicted for burgpariously entering the house of George J. Busse No. 148 West Pittieth street, on the 4th of the pres ent month, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree. They stole a meerschaum pipe, three gold lead pencils and two opers glasses, valued at \$200. District Attorney Rollins stated that there were other charges of a similar nature against the

were other charges of a similar nature against the prisoners, who were aided in the commission of the burglaries by distonest servant girls. Judge Sutherland entenced them to the State Prison for ten years.

John Kelly, a youth who was jointy indicted with three boys, caarged with stealing, on the 7th of this mouth. \$40 in money from John Hanle), pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence, the sentence imposed was one year's imprisonment in the Pantlentiary.

Elies E. Decon, charged with borglariously entering the apartments of Christina Both, No. 127 East Honston street, on the 25d of April, and stealing a waterproof cloak, was found guilty of petit larceny. See was sent to the Pentlentiary for six m 25ths.

peut larceny, for six mouths, App Connolly was tried upon a charge of stealing a gold watch on the 7th of July, valued at \$75, sue property of Thomas Smith. The evidence

suowed that it was ner Ausband, now in the State Frison, who stole it. A verdice of not gullty was rendered.

James Murchy was promptly acquitted of a charge of scenling \$7, on the 20th o April, from the pocket of Jacob's epperie, the driver of a Har-lem and Forenam horse car.

TOMRS POLICE COURT. Before Judge sperwood, ROBBED BY HIS LANDLORD.

Dennis Connor charged William Hodkins, Who keeps a dormitory at No. 49 Mulnery and the maxing stolen \$15 from his pocket white he slept in the apartments aloresaid. Hodkins was held in default of ball to answer.

FLANNEL THIRVES. Michael Basseta and Patrick Shearn, who were charged on Saturday last with having stolen four bales of blue finnel from a canal boat in Jersey City, were restorant held in default of \$3,000 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. Selore Judge Morgan.

TWO MORE BURGLARS CAPTURED. At the above court yesterday a case of more than ordinary interest was up for hearing, involvine a charge of burgiary and appravated assault upon an officer. The facts are as follows: -- Early yesterday morning Officer Haverty, of the Thirteenth precinct, while patrolling his post shw a man names John Tobin acting very suspiciously. He arrested him for an attempt at largeny and proceeded to convey him to the station house. While on his way there he received a blow with some board instrument on the back of the head, which studied him for a moment. Receivering himself quickly he tackled the assailant, and soon had the "nippers".

on him. He succeeded in bringing both his prisoners to the station house, waere the last-mentioned prisoner gave his name as John Devilin. On searching him a number of stamps, slightly defaced, were found upon him. It was subsequently discovered that the saloon of John L. Straub, No. 576 Grand street, had been broken into a short time previous and \$150 worth of cigars and some \$7 in currency stolen. The currency found on Devilin was ideatified by Mr. Straub as his property. Both prisoners were held to answer the charges preferred against them.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMMERS—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 9, 31, 38, 43, b9, 62, 71, 78, 79, 81, 87,
118, 120, 130, 173, 234, 239, 242, 254, 272, 274, 275,
276, 277, 279, 281, 283, 284, 287, 288, 290.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by
Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels.—Nos. 214, 214 %,
215, 216, 2175, 218, 155, 193, 220, 221, 130, 132, 134,
149, 156, 167, 217, 127, 128, 153.

SUPREME COURT—CINCUIT—PART 1.—Adjourned
for the ferm. Part 2.—Adjourned to Wednesday,
May 19. Part 2.—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos.
213, 2780, 2675, 832, 215, 119, 69, 270, 1355, 2909,
2601, 1237, 831, 983, 1219, 136934, 623, 79)4, 837, 1557.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned
sine 646.

sine dia.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Jünge Curtis.—Nos. 835, 830 %, 827, 469, 2023, 1257, 1259, 1281, 621, 817, 681, 1037, 313, 1955, 1957. Part 2—Held by Judgo Speir.—Nos. 1194, 822, 650, 1150, 1164, 1723, 1036, 792, 1168, 633, 458, 82012, 778, 857, 918.

DOMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TRIM—Part 1.—Uase ou.

DOMMON PLEAS—TRIAL FREN—Part 1.—Case on, No. 281%. Part 2—Adjourned to Monday, June 6. COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Chier Justice Daiy and Judges Robinson and Larremore.—Nos. 4. 19, 35, 38, 43, 46%, 75, 87b, 67, 73, 58, 38, 40, 74, 96, 80.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TREM—Part 1—held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 2303, 2315, 2323, 2763, 2243, 286, 1285, 1819, 2256, 2352, 4007, 4076, 1857, 2431, 2432. Part 2—Held by Judge Joschimsen.—Nos. 2301, 2250, 2238, 2255, 427, 657, 613, 1833, 1938, 2376, 2433, 2434, 2439, 2441, 2442. Part 3—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 3465, 3706, 3967, 3854, 3494, 2439, 2431, 2439, 2437, 2537, 2974, 5660, 3555, 3593.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Court of General Sessions—Held by Judge COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-Held by Judge

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Sutheriand.—The People vs. Jeremina O'Connor, arson (continued); Same vs. Jeremina O'Connor, arson (continued); Same vs. Jeremina Duffy, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. James Brewer, ourglary; Same vs. John Meyers and Melville Bogensberg, grand larceny; Same vs. John Clars, burglary.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Judge Barrett.—The People vs. John J. McCartny, nomicide; Same vs. Charles Williamson, homicide; Same vs. Charles Williamson, homicide; Same vs. Melhan Conningham, homicide; Same vs. Melhan Conningham, homicide; Same vs. Dominoco Polico, homicide; Same vs. William Lyons, homicide.

THE RIELY-MONAHAN MURDER.

THE "SEVENTRENTH OF MARCH TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday forenoon, in Part 1 of the Brooklyn City Court, the trial of James Riely, who is under indictment by the Grand Jury for murder in the RIVER. first degree, was commenced before Judge Rey-nolds. The accused, who is about twenty-five years of age, is a native of Brooklyn, has always born an excellent reputation for sobriety and

industry, and much sympathy has been exhibited for him by his former employers. During the past twelve months it appears that he, in conjunction with his brother-iu-iaw, the deceased, John Mona-han, carried on the vocation of fish peddiers. They were men of different temperaments, however, and did not agree in a business capacity. About a month before the fatal occurrence they dissolved partnership, and the horse and wagon which they had hitherto used was disposed of by private sale. Monahan imagined that he had not been fairly desit with in the transaction, and nence he entertained a grudge against Riley. The wile of the latter appears to have taken the same view of the sisuation as her brother, and she left her husband early in March last and returned to her mother. So the lend was enhanced in vehemence. On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, Monahan, who was a stalwart, ugly fellow, turned out in full regalia with the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Gowants, and as soon as the line was dismissed he proceeded to a ilquor store on the corner of rif. taking this paper, went right across the lerry to the depot, but was told on presenting it that they were out of tickets and that he must go back the great with the about to start, however, he passed through the gales and took a seat on the train, where a demand being made by the conductor for his ticket, he produced the paper he had received. He was told that he could not ride without a ticket, and, refusing to leare the train, what ejected, but whitever you'dence. Subsequently he offered to the conductor \$5 in order to be allowed to ride, but this was also refused, and he was leit. This action is brought to recover damages for the electrical that he regulation as to the purchase of inchess established by the defendant and known to the plaintiff, being such a reasonable one as it was competent for a common carrier to make, the plaintiff was bound to conform to it.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Before Judge Sutherland.**

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge sutherland, 'yesterday morning, Daniel J. Merritt pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. The indictment charged him with breaking the glass door of John Roadien's lager to the planting the glass door of John Roadien's lager to be defended and with the court of General Sessions, before Judge sutherland.

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**Defended and the deceased was in, and not wishing to charge in a new the successed was in, and not wishing to charge in a negative with min, leit in season and in off to a sanity in which we successed has in a hour afterward, about the degree. The indictment charged him with breaking the glass door of John Roadien's lager.

Before Judge Sutherland.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Sutherland, 'yesterday morning, Daniel J. Merritt pleaded guilty to an attempt at Fourth avenue and Dean street, South Brooklyn, animal up, but the did not satisfy the two interated men, who assatured the prisoner. Ricey retreated to his bedroom and procured a revolver
from the pocket of his pantaroons. Thus armed
he approached his assailants, who continued to
press him, and fired twice in the air, above their
heads, for the purpose of intimidation. This act
seemed to make Monahah, who was a tall, muscular man, more exasperated than ever, and
catching the accused by the nair of the head, he
beat him with his list in the face, as was infly attented by the marked the abuse for days following
the occurrence. It was during this hast assaint
that the fath shot was discharged and Monahan
fell dying, from a wound in the left breast, to the
foor. Hely then ran out of the samy and,
pursued by a motiey mob of men, women and
children, who pelica him with sticks and stones,
made his way to the lefth precinct station house,
where he told the police of the traged and gave
himself up, claiming to have acted solely in selfdefence.
Yesterday District Attorney Britton, in opening
the case for the people, stated the different degrees of mirder. It was not murder in the first
degree unless where the act was shown to have
been clearly prepareditated. The simple question
for the jury to decide was watcher Riefy had
killed Monahan intentionally or in selfdeceased had no weapon.
The testimony was concluded last evening and
the summing up will take place to-day, when the
case will be given to the jury.

BOARD OF POLICE.

BOARD OF POLICE.

It was expected yesterday at the Central Office that the deadlock in the Board, occasioned by the nen-afflication of General Smith with his colleagues in business pertaining to the department, would develop into something positive; but at the mead ing of the Board, which took place at half-past four o'clock, nothing beyond a little obstinacy on the part of the new Commissioner was manifested. Owing to the refusal of deperal smith to qualify as owing to the refusal of deperal Smith to qualify as Treasurer the organization of the present Sourd is as yet practically incomplete. This observed condition of anima causes at the present time no serious many to the financial condition of the Sourd, but unless matters are amichably adjusted before the inc of June the entire force will be compelled to whit indefinitely for their may salaries, as without a properly qualities treasurer no checks can be drawn. General Smith linewise retused to act as chairman of the Figure Committee, and to prevent the accumulation and delay of important mosmess in that owned the Board appointed Mr. Marsell Chairman of the committee profess.

Board appointed Mr. Maisell Chairman of the committee pro fero.

Three applicants for appointment to the force were before the Commissioners for construction. The most intestigent looking of the number, a young man nominated by air. Veorhis, being nighty recommended and having passed the Board of Surgeons, was tabooed by General Smith, who graffly remarked, as he voted "No" on the question of the man's appointment, "I only that he's big enough." He had previously voted "Yea" of a man weighing eleven pointed less and measuring in stature high two inches less.

It is predicted that hvely thees will be seen in the soard before long.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN KILLILEA

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT. The case of Captain Killilea, of the Eleventa

precinct, was again called up before the full oard of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon. Chief tierk mawiey renewed the motion for a further adjournment, owing to his inability to procure certain witnesses. He called the attention of the Board to the fact that a bill was now pending before the Legislature conferring now pending before the logicative constitution of the Board of Police to enture the attendance of Wilacs as in cases a ming within its jurisdiction, and it expectant a of the speedy passage of the same he would ask for an adoutinment of two weeks, by which time he hoped to be able, under the provisions of the said law, to have the witnesses of nand.

Counselor Fellows, for the defence, opposed any further adouting the provisions of the eround that the

Counsellor reliews, for the delence, opposed any further adjournment; on the ground teat the reason given was unsibstantial, and unprecedented, the contrasted the action of the Board in the case of Captin Williams, of the Fourth precent, with its action in the present case. In the orner the Board promptly dishinged the homplant on military to enforce the attendance of certain withers as.

After consulting with his colleagues, President Mathell announced that the case about adjourned two weeks.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

SERVICE STREET, STREET

GENERAL AMPUDIA'S OPERATIONS AGAINST THE REBEL ARMY-A "RELIABLE" CONTRABAND IN THE SERVICE OF THE SPANIARDS-CRIMS AND VIOLENCE IN THE CAPITAL

HAVANA. May 13, 1875.

Advices received from Puerto Principe are to
the 6th inst., from which the following is a resume
of the operations of General Ampudia:—

A SHARP RECONNOISSANCE OF THE RESEL LINES. On the 6th inst. General Ampudia, with 2,500 men, returned from his reconnoissance along the rebel lines, near the Najaza Mountains, which has been the insurgent headquarters and supposed capital, for the past two years. His forces succeeded in killing twenty rebels, wounding seven others and capturing five prisoners, thirty-seven horses, twenty-two oxen, seven mules, two jackasses and several rusty muskets.

A "RELIABLE" CONTRABAND.

General Ampudia captured also a negro called Mola, who revealed to His Excellency the secret order his company had received not to disturb the

order his company had received not to disturb the freedmen employed on Mr. Acosta's estate. Acosta's twill be recollected, is the Spanish officer who was shot in Puerto Principe a short time since for treason in corresponding with and sonding supplies to the insurgents.

About 200 wounded Spanish solders arrived here last week from the neighborhood of Las Cruces. It is supposed they must have been disabled since the different skirmlishes occurred there two weeks ago, as the official Spanish reports and the Havana newspapers do not mention anything in regard to having any one killed or wounded.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S HEADQUARTERS.
The accounts from Vaimuseda's headquarters. or wounded.

The Captain General's Headquarters.

The accounts from Vaimuseda's headquarters are very meagre, and the military authorities here are extremely reticent. Your correspondent has learned enough, however, to confirm the latelingence contained in a previous letter that the army is taking up summer quarters.

Two more regiments of vointeers—the Engineers and Second Ligeros—leave here next were to relieve the first two regiments which were sent to the iront just one month ago.

The arring Captain general in the Hands of Robbers.

Highway robbery has become so frequent in flavand lately, and so many persons have been stabbed and killed, that the Captain General has finally established a military commission to try ail such cases. The acting Captain General, General Carbo, was robbed a lew days ago of a fine watch and chain and jewelry valued at \$1,500.

HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.

COMMODORE BLUNT'S FLEET BAID UPON THE NEW JEESEY SHAD-TAKERS OF THE NORTH

The Pilot Commissioners this year have had considerable difficulty with the shad men who, every spring, place their poles and nets in the North River, to the serious annoyance of pilota and commanders of vessets. Some weeks ago the Board decided to take prompt action to abate the nuisance and Commissioner Binnt was empowered to make a raid upon them. An inspection of the North River was made last Friday week by Mr. Blunt in the steamer Sarah Wade, when it was discovered that lines of poles and nets
filed the river all the way from
Spurten Duyvil Creek to Christopher street,
and navigation was in and navigation was, in consequence, seriously interfered with. "Commodore" Blunt, believing that the only way to abate the nulsance was to "move at once upon the enemy's works," crawled into the shrouds as Farragut did on a certain occasion in Mobile Bay, and the flagship Sarah Wade bore down upon the enemy under full head of steam. No hostile shells greeted the advance of the galiant Commodore, and the poles went up in obedience to his command issued from the lookout in the pilot house. The enemy, who viewed the advance from their headquarters on the fersey shore, put off in boats under a flag of truce, and asked for an armistice and a parley. Both were promptly granted by the veteral commander, and the terms of the armistice were that the shad-takers should at once fold their nets, withdraw their poles and silently steal away to other shad waters, where men do not go down to the sea in ships." There was one, however, who refused to be governed by the terms of the armistice, and his poles and nets opposite the foot of Christopher street were attacked by the feet of the Commodore and carried with signt loss—the sweeping away of about \$2,000 worth of heis and poles. As commodore fliant yesterday said to the writer, "These New Jetsey squatters have had a lesson by which they will profit." It is now understood that nearly every offender has removed his obstructions, and there is no probability that the galiant Blunt will be compelled again this spring to lash humel to the sarah wade and burt his wrath against the wooden prows of the hardy shad-takers of the Jersey shore. One of the fishmen at Fulton Market, yesterday, was so uncharitable as to suggest that the secret of this rad is that the vonerable commodors of the Filot Commission nearly cooked himself upon the bones of a North River shad and took this course to drive the suniy fareries from our market. Weetner this be true or not, it is certain that the read has given great actifaction to the suppling interests, and shad poles no longer are the terror of pilots in the North crawled into the shrouds as Farragut did on a certain occasion in Mobile Bay, and the flagship

Another serious cause of complaint is the throwing of ashes into the river and biys by 1038 and steamers. A law has just passed the Legislature ordering the Realth Department to furnish scows to the Pilot Commissioners to receive ashes and dump them into the ocean. Yesterday a delegation from the towboats called upon the Pilot Commission and gindealed where they desired these seems located. The secretary received the delegation and promised to submit their proposition to the commission at their next meeting (tomotrow).

. THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE. AWARD OF CONTRACTS FOR STONE AND IRON FOR

THE GREAT STRUCTURE.

Yesterday atternoon a stated session of the Mrectors of the Brookish Bridge was held at their office, Water street, near Fuiton. Ex-Senator H. C. Murphy occupied the chair. The members were all present with the exception of Mr. W. C. Kingsley, Alderman Renty, A. S. Hewitt, Comptroller Green and Mayor Wickham. The Bridge bill. waich makes the structure a public work and places it under the entire control of New York and Brooklyn, was read. The best method of settling with the private stockholders was the subject of an extended argument. They are eatitled to receive the full amount of their paid up subscriptions with interest at the rate of seven

Mayor Hunter was of the opinion that bonds for the amount should be issued, and that they pay the amount should be issued, and that they pay
the interest semi-annually, the bonds to be maured on the completion of the pridge.

Park Commissioner Strannann took the ground
that stockholders would be well pleased to receive
seven per cent bonds payable in seven or even
ten tears. He would prefer such an arrangement
to an numedrate settlement by cash.
In this latter view art, William is, Marshall concurred; but at the same time it might be to
their interest to pay in cash.

The sum total due private stockholders, Mr.
Mirphy announced, was \$100,000.

It occurred to Mr. Strannann that to issue certificares of indebtectures payable in sixty and
mnety says, as they could not get any money bea wise plan.

minety days, as they could not get any money before the organization of the next Board, would be a wise plant.

The whole question was eventually referred to a committee of five for report at the next meeting, Messrs, Tenure, Molesn, Nichola, Carroll and Canda were designated to form said commantee. The stone and from contracts for the work were then discussed at length. It was a question as to waster it would be proper to ratily the contracts there and then or allow the bext Board to do so. The acceptance of the contracts was triged by Messrs, Booth, Carroll, Stone and Murphy. A motion to consider the contracts eventually prevailed Air, Aspin wall disagresing.

The contract for bluestone, for \$121,000, from Messrs, Noone & Mandeen, for the New York tower of the bridge, was then approved.

The tron contract, which is sixinged between the Edgemoore from Company, of Pittsburg, and the Edgemoore from Company, of Wismington, Del., was then considered. The former received two-fittes and the latter three-Riths of the amount required at 5 2-10 cents per pound. The groad amount will be nearly \$100,000. Some discussion took place with regard to the action of Cinic Eagunest Hoebiting with regard to dealing with other competitors for this work, but in the old the Company, of Pittsdelphia, or \$152,000, and the work tower was awarded to the Collins Granite Company, of Pittsdelphia, or \$152,000, and the work of supplying granite corners and dimension backings was given to J. Beatry & Co. for about of supplying granite corners and dimension backings was given to J. Beatty & Co. for about

The Heard adjourned to meet again on Monday, sach inse DANGEROUSLY BEATEN.

At about half-past eleven ofclock yesterday morning James McNamara, residing at No. 213 East Seventy-flits street, while working on the Fourth avenue improvement, became engaged in a quarret with a follow laborer, name thanown, when beat him on the head so soverely that his condition is considered dangerous, but not necessarily laws. The injured man was removed to the Nimely much street Reception Hospital, and Captain Receips, of the Iwenty touch preduct, in searching for the assaults.